United Nations DP/DCP/TUR/1

**Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General
28 April 2005

Original: English

**Annual session 2005**
13-24 June 2005, Geneva
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
**Country programmes and related matters**

# Country programme document for Turkey (2006-2010)*

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* The compilation of data required to provide the Executive Board with the most current information has delayed the submission of the present report.

05-32751 (E) 190505

## Introduction

1. The 2006-2010 country programme document (CPD) for Turkey was prepared through consultations with partners in the Government, United Nations agencies and other international organizations, civil society, and the private sector. The proposed programme of cooperation derives from the common country assessment (CCA) and builds on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) prepared in 2004-2005. The CPD also builds on the extensive consultations that took place through the preparation of the 2004 "Assessment of Development Results", an external evaluation of UNDP/Turkey's programmes and recommendations for future engagement.

## I. Situation analysis

2. Turkey, a middle-income country of approximately 72 million people, has experienced a significant social, political, and economic transformation between 2001 and 2005 that reshaped the country's development and reform agenda in line with the country's overarching goal of accession to the European Union (EU).

3. In 2001, Parliament passed a package of 34 constitutional amendments that included improving freedom of speech and other political reforms. The Government's economic reform programme, implemented since 1999 and reinforced at the height of the financial crisis in 2001 with International Monetary Fund and World Bank assistance, supported Turkey's efforts to meet EU criteria. In July 2002, the Government experienced a severe political crisis in the midst of a major macroeconomic and financial crisis. Early elections were called, and the Justice and Development Party (AKP) won in a landslide victory. The Government has since undertaken ambitious political and economic reforms, which have also enhanced its EU aspirations.

4. The overriding goal of EU accession has guided Turkey's reform and development process for years. The process moved forward when, in 1999, the European Council in Helsinki recognized Turkey as a candidate for accession. In 2002, the European Council further concluded that if, in December 2004, it decides that Turkey fulfils the Copenhagen political criteria, the EU will open accession negotiations with Turkey immediately. In its of 6 October 2004 Recommendations, the European Commission noted that in view of the overall progress of reforms, and provided that Turkey brings into force the outstanding legislation (primarily related to rights), the Commission considered that Turkey sufficiently fulfils the political criteria and recommended that accession negotiations be opened. The European Council therefore agreed on 17 December 2004 to begin negotiations with Turkey on 3 October 2005 regarding its full membership in the EU.

5. Over the past five years and beyond, Turkey has experienced highly volatile economic growth, with repeated booms and busts and persistently high inflation. Continued domestic and regional political uncertainties in 2002, combined with the indirect effects of 11 September 2001, kept Turkey's economic outlook in a high state of uncertainty and financial crisis. In 2003 the implementation of the reform process combined with increased domestic political stability set Turkey on a more sustainable path of economic stability and recovery. In 2004, inflation was 9.3 per cent and gross domestic product (GDP) growth increased to 11.9 per cent. Nevertheless, Turkey remains vulnerable to external shocks, foreign direct investment levels lower than anticipated, and a positive outlook depends on the implementation of the ambitious reform agenda. Meanwhile, private sector and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have an influential role at the regional, national and local levels in driving economic growth and employment.

6. In parallel with Turkey's achievements, social and economic challenges remain. Based on 2002 statistics, Turkey ranks 88th among 177 countries in the 2004 Human Development Index (HDI), placing Turkey among the "medium-level" HDI country performers but the lowest ranking among the countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and EU accession countries. It falls particularly behind on health and educational indicators compared with countries with lower per capita income.

7. One of the main issues facing Turkey is serious regional and gender disparities not evident in countrywide aggregates. Recently, the World Bank/State Institute of Statistics noted that 27 per cent of the country lives in poverty (based on methodology related to expenditures on food and non-food basic items), a high figure for a middle-income country although extreme poverty is low. The report highlights that poverty and inequalities are more prevalent in the eastern part of the country, in rural versus

urban settings, and in low-educated versus highly educated populations. In recent years, Turkey has adopted important legislation targeting gender equality. However, in practice, women continue to lag behind men in public, economic, and political life. Further encouragement of women's participation in these areas is necessary.

8. In total, these realities are reflected in the Government's 2004 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) report. Preliminary indications are that it will be difficult for Turkey to attain some of the MDGs by 2015, notably those related to health and education, given the level of disparities that exist in these sectors as highlighted by the HDI. The MDG report notes that the country needs to redouble its human development efforts in certain areas, including girls' education and health, to better achieve the MDGs.

9. As part of its overall structural reform programme, in 2001 Turkey began comprehensive reform of its public sector, with a focus on accelerated private sector, public administration reform, decentralization and anti-corruption. While reforms are moving forward, there are additional challenges in building capacities of public administration officials at the central and local levels, and in addressing remaining rights-based issues, including internal displacement.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

10. The second country cooperation framework (CCF) for Turkey concentrated on two main thematic areas: (a) reduction of disparities; and (b) governance decentralization. The 2004 Assessment of Development Results (ADR) provides a detailed overview of past cooperation and lessons learned.

### Key results

11. *Reduction of disparities.* The regional development programmes in southeast and eastern Anatolia have been the centrepiece of UNDP activities for reducing disparities in line with government priorities. The UNDP southeast Anatolia programme contributed to shaping government approaches to regional development, transforming it from focusing solely on infrastructure investments into a holistic approach based on sustainable human development. As a result, regional development efforts include economic development through SMEs and entrepreneurship, social and economic empowerment for youth and women, and rural development.

12. Through the south-east Anatolia programme UNDP also supported an EC-funded business development and SME support project through which regional business development centers increase local SME capacity for employment generation, facilitate investments in the region, build local partnerships around local economic development, and support women's entrepreneurship. The major challenge of UNDP SME support is the question of ensuring sustainability of the business development services in the less developed regions.

13. UNDP is also supporting the largest sustainable human development programme in eastern Anatolia: an integrated area-based development project with a focus on rural development, support to entrepreneurs and the private sector, and support to sustainable tourism.

14. While its regional development programmes have had a considerable impact at the local level, its policy impact on regional development planning remains limited. This highlights the need to more effectively leverage field experience for the benefit of the Government's work in establishing decentralized regional planning and implementation bodies in the context of EU accession and decentralization.

15. UNDP downstream work on regional development has been complemented by its policy advisory work on poverty reduction. The National Human Development Reports have made an important contribution to poverty reduction policy-making by focusing national attention on issues such as gender and regional and social disparities. With national experts, UNDP has identified an emerging poverty phenomenon in the country described as "new poverty", i.e., poverty that is not assisted through traditional solidarity networks as before, nor remedied through improvements in macroeconomic performance. UNDP also initiated and led the policy dialogue on micro finance. The MDG report will play a central role in the advocacy and policy advice role of UNDP as it works with United Nations and government partners to identify and address disparities through disaggregated statistics as relevant to issues related to poverty, gender, environment and education.

*Governance and decentralization*

16. The main UNDP instrument to promote good governance and local democracy has been the Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) programme. Sixty municipalities are

now partners of the LA 21 network at the national level. In these municipalities, City Councils have been established as a forum for civil society participation in municipal decision-making. The LA 21 programme has directly influenced and contributed to reform of local and public administrations legislated by Parliament in late 2004.

17. With its partners, UNDP supported transparency and participatory governance through pilot initiatives on information communication technologies (ICT) in central agencies and local municipalities. UNDP has also emphasized ICT in projects to increase access to information and citizen participation, especially for socially excluded groups among women and youth. At the policy level, the 2004 NHDR highlighted the role of ICT in addressing the challenge of more effectively supporting Turkey's development priorities in reducing poverty, further supporting participatory governance, increasing access to quality education, and reducing disparities.

18. UNDP also focused on sustainable development with its flagship programme of the National Programme on Environment and Development, which addresses the issue addressed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002 in Johannesburg, desertification, and climate change. UNDP successfully managed the Summit process through national dialogue that engaged public, private sector and civil society.

19. The UNDP role in supporting the environment increased significantly, notably following Turkey's accession to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in May 2004. UNDP advocacy in this sector ultimately led to the Government's designation of UNDP as the responsible agency for utilization and implementation of Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds for climate change.

20. Several key lessons emerged during the second CCF that were highlighted in the ADR, and that will feed into UNDP programming and partnerships in 2006-2010. First, UNDP should systematically build on the core of its new mission statement in Turkey, which emphasizes that UNDP works for democratic governance and growth without poverty, in support of EU accession and for the achievement of the MDGs. Second, UNDP programmes need to be better focused on its areas of comparative strength and where it will contribute to Turkey's development agenda. Third, UNDP should leverage its experience in participatory and transparent capacity-building for local governments and communities and in dealing with regional disparities, drawing on both international and national capacities and networks of expertise. Fourth, UNDP should pursue the sustainability of UNDP programmes and projects, through greater focus on monitoring and evaluation. Finally, UNDP needs to ensure the establishment and maintenance of major and sustained partnerships, especially with the EU, the Government, and the United Nations Country Team.

## III. Proposed programme

21. The 2006-2010 country programme aims to support the multiple social and economic reforms and national development priorities in line with EU accession and in support of UNDAF outcomes. Specifically, the programme will focus on three key issues: (a) capacity development for democratic governance; (b) advocacy and action for poverty reduction; and (c) environmental management. UNDP will support gender equality goals and gender mainstreaming in all of its programming and in partnership with United Nations agencies through the United Nations Gender Theme Group.

***Capacity-building for democratic governance***

22. The mainstay of UNDP support in democratic governance since 1997 has focused on strengthening civic participation in municipal decision-making, largely through the LA 21 initiative. Now that Turkey has legislated much of its democratic reforms, including decentralization, UNDP will bring its national and global experiences to support Turkey's local democratic reforms. Consequently, UNDP will work with its partners to anchor the LA 21 experience at more central and higher levels of government. This will enable all municipalities in the country to benefit from the LA 21 experience as they build City Councils that ensure civil society participation in decision-making, and to continue deepening the role of youth and women's platforms.

23. The proposed programme will also complement the Government's ambitious reform agenda in a number of issues central to democratic governance. UNDP will draw on its national and international networks of expertise to support public administration reform and decentralized governance, drawing when necessary on experience from new EU member States. UNDP will also continue to work on the promotion and protection of rights, including those of women and women's empowerment as well as parliamentary follow-up to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against

Women. UNDP will work with its central and local administration partners, as well as with civil society, to build national capacities to support and promote local development planning. Additionally, UNDP will continue to work with and support the Government and the United Nations Country Team Theme Group on the issue of internally displaced people.

24. UNDP capacity-building will also target the private sector through the entry point of the Global Compact through increased support and capacity to corporate governance and social responsibility, in line also with the EU accession process and the focus on integrating into internal market through market reforms, including strengthening corporate governance.

***Advocacy and action for poverty reduction***

25. Turkey's ambitious social and economic reform agenda spans all development sectors. Yet, more than a quarter of Turkey's population is poor. This requires a continuous focus on the poverty agenda so that Turkey's social and economic transformation inflicts least social cost and results in optimum development benefits for the poor and vulnerable. For this reason, UNDP will prioritize increased support to policy dialogue on poverty to ensure that Turkey's transformations yield pro-poor results and achievements of the MDGs for all citizens. To do this, UNDP will bring together a national community of practice involving a multitude of actors in the areas of poverty and social policy, micro finance, and private sector to inform pro-poor policy-making.

26. UNDP policy support activities will be complemented by Turkey's regional development agenda, primarily through activities in the southeast and eastern Anatolian regions. The projects will focus on community development schemes that particularly target disadvantaged groups such as youth, children, the rural poor, and the landless. The same programmatic interventions will also help to empower women through activities that support women entrepreneurs. UNDP work through the United Nations Thematic Group on internally displaced persons will also concentrate on the issue of displacement by addressing poverty-related issues of displacement in local development planning. Finally, UNDP will focus on monitoring and evaluating these project activities with a view to scaling-up successful initiatives for greater impact and sustainability.

27. SMEs continue to constitute a bulk of Turkey's private sector, notably in the east and southeast Anatolia regions, where they are the sole potential for local economic growth. UNDP will therefore continue to provide business development services to local SMEs, while ensuring that this support is sustainable and strengthening their competitiveness through clustering and vertical integration. UNDP will also support cross-border linkages through its private sector development activities, and through technical cooperation among developing countries. UNDP will also seek to address local economic growth by engaging the private sector in achieving the MDGs through a comprehensive private sector partnership initiative focused on public-private partnerships (PPPS), the Global Compact, and regional partnerships involving the private sector and SMEs .

***Environment and sustainable development***

28. Based on the previous engagement of UNDP in the environmental sector, notably through the National Programme on Environment and Development, it is now positioned to provide support to the Turkish authorities in meeting the environmental requirements for EU accession. UNDP will work in partnership with the Government to support new initiatives to promote the integration of sustainable development principles into national and regional development planning. UNDP will also continue and increase its support to the National Sustainable Development Committee, as requested, for improved coordination of the elaboration of the National Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development, as well as the implementation of sustainable development principles at the community level through support to small-scale, local initiatives.

29. UNDP involvement to date in environmental governance and sustainable development has focused on improving the capacity of authorities to plan and implement integrated approaches to environmental and energy development. In this context, UNDP has provided support to the Turkish Government in its efforts for the integration of global environmental concerns and commitments into national and regional planning. Turkey's ambition to join the EU has reinforced the need to focus on the environmental agenda. Drawing from the experience of the new EU accession countries in 2004, UNDP anticipates the need for action and support in the area of policy, legal regulatory and institutional reforms as well as major investments in the environment field.

30. Through collaboration with the GEF and other partners, UNDP will continue to support national efforts to sustain biodiversity and to promote energy efficiency and conservation. Through its support UNDP will work with

government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to increase their capacities for sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, forests, and energy for a pro-poor approach to conservation. Notably, UNDP will support the National Climate Change Commission by strengthening national and local capacities to formulate and implement strategies to address climate-related risks.

*Partnership strategy*

31. UNDP in Turkey has long-established partnerships with a range of actors, including government, international organizations, and civil society. During the period 2006-2010, UNDP will continue to build these relationships, while it will specifically align its programmes in democratic governance, poverty, and environment with initiatives that support Turkey's own reform agenda and the EU accession process. UNDP will also place greater emphasis on building partnerships with the private sector as an important player in achieving the MDGs through the comprehensive Private Sector Partnership programme highlighted above through PPPs, Global Compact, and regional initiatives. Finally, in line with United Nations reforms, UNDP will prioritize higher levels of joint planning with other United Nations agencies to strengthen the impact of the United Nations in Turkey, including in areas related to MDGs, private sector development and SMEs, gender, HIV/AIDs, and internally displaced persons.

32. To achieve its objective of greater policy impact, UNDP will also seek to establish and support networks of partners to engage in policy dialogue through national "communities of practice", with the notable inclusion of relevant expertises from the new EU member States to inform UNDP support to the Government on the accession process.

## IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

33. UNDP and the Government will continue to use national and NGO execution modalities throughout this period. The main coordinating and technical counterparts of the Government, specifically, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Planning Organization, will coordinate the implementation of the country programme.

34. As recommended in the ADR, as part of the management arrangement, the Government and UNDP will meet on an annual basis during the 2006-2010 programming period at a high level to review the impact of the programme. Through this consultation UNDP will work to ensure that its programme priorities are in line with national priorities, that agreement on priorities is sustained, and that systemic issues impeding effective implementation on both sides are addressed.

35. UNDP will place greater emphasis on monitoring and evaluation to ensure greater oversight and programme coordination through results-based management, project-level monitoring and evaluation and impact assessments. UNDP will also work with its partners and specifically government counterparts to use monitoring and evaluation as a means to conduct well-informed reviews of projects that will contribute to decision-making by UNDP and the Government on whether or not particular programmes should be continued, whether they have the potential to be scaled-up, and whether they show promise for longer-term development impact. UNDP will systematically engage in monitoring and evaluation for every project using both internal and external resources, and by engaging its stakeholders in the project development stage on the most effective monitoring and evaluation strategy for that project, which will be reviewed during implementation through project evaluation meetings. The UNDP monitoring and evaluation strategy is elaborated in a plan developed in early 2005 to guide the Country Office's focus and attention on monitoring its targets, indicators, outcomes and impact throughout its project and programme activities.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Turkey (2006-2010)

| UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2010 strengthened individual and institutional capacity for both democratic and environmental governance at local and central levels | | | | | |
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| **Programme component (MYFF goal)** | **Country programme outcomes, including outcome indicators, baselines and targets** | **Country programme outputs** | **Output indicators, baselines and targets** | **Role of partners** | **Indicative resources by goal** (in thousands of US$) |
| Fostering democratic governance | ***Outcome 1.1:*** Increased individual, collective and institutional capacity for participation at all levels of decision-making | ***Output 1.1.1:*** Strengthened and increased number of City Councils with platforms of action for women, youth and children and enhanced civil society and public participation in localizing MDGs and follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development | ***Output 1.1.1*** **Indicator:** The number of City Councils with women, youth and children platforms empowered to promote and substantiate the MDGs and the World Summit for Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation at the local level; **Baseline**: 50; **Target**: 80 | ***Local/National Partners:*** State Planning Organization, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a selected number of municipalities, TODAIE, Bosphorus University Human Development Centre and other academic institutions (Social Policy Forum, Middle Eastern Technical University, etc.), International Union of Local Authorities – Section for Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, Youth Agency for Habitat and Agenda 21 | **Regular resources:** 685<br>**Other resources:** 17 500<br>Of which,<br>Govt c/s: 1 400<br>TPCS: 12 700<br>Private sector: 3 000<br>TTF: 400 |
| | | ***Output 1.1.2:*** Women's political empowerment strengthened and gender issues mainstreamed through follow-up to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | ***Output 1.1.2*** **Indicator:** Capacity-building meetings carried out for Convention champions to provide information on gender sensitive legislation, Convention objectives/commitments and gender policies; **Baseline**: **Target**: Bi-yearly meetings held with parliamentary champions. Meetings every two months with women's NGOs in Turkey assessing progress and establishing next steps; **Indicator:** Capacity of the General Directorate on the Problems of Women strengthened; **Baseline**: legal status remains controversial; **Target**: National machinery for promotion of gender equity in working order. | ***International partners:*** Microsoft and other private sector companies, Governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway | |
| | | ***Output 1.1.3:*** Access to information and participation enhanced through effective utilization and diffusion of ICT technologies. | ***Output 1.1.3*** **Indicator:** Number of visitors who accessed and used the LA-21 e-governance portal; **Baseline**: 25,000 users/mn; **Target**: 50,000 users/mn | | |
| | | ***Output 1.1.6:*** Municipal and provincial capacity developed for decentralized local governance and improved service delivery through training and networking in a select number of geographic regions. | ***Output 1.1.6*** **Indicator**: Number of municipal and provincial personnel who received training **Baseline:** Providing trainings in all LA-21 cities **Target**: Expanding trainings to youth and women groups | | |
| | ***Outcome 1.2:*** Mechanisms for the implementation and monitoring of international norms and standards on human | ***Output 1.2.1:*** Contribute to strengthening capacity at local and central levels for addressing human rights and EU political criteria | ***Output 1.2.1:*** **Indicator:** Policy and implementation support to provincial human rights committees through multiple projects and programmes; **Baseline**: 0;**Target**: 10 provinces | ***Local/national partners:*** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, State Planning Organization, Hacettepe University Institute for Population Studies, civil society organizations and NGOs, TUSIAD, TISK, domestic private sector, Ministry of Trade and Industry | |

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| | rights established and strengthened | ***Output 1.2.2:*** Create awareness of international standards in addressing issues related to displaced populations including the United Nations Guidelines on Internal Displacement and international refugee conventions | ***Output 1.2.2***<br>**Indicator:** Clarification and initiation of an internally displaced persons return programme by the Government of Turkey, which complies with international standards<br>**Baseline:** Piloting a study for the development of an internally displaced persons needs-assessment process in one target province; **Target:** Clarification of Government's policy on internal displacement and integration, and initiation of the implementation of an internally displaced persons return programme | ***International partners:***<br>United Nations Country Team Thematic Working Group on internally displaced persons, Brookings Institute, EU, World Bank, bilateral donors, international private sector, OECD, UNIDO | |
| | | ***Output 1.2.3:*** Government and non-governmental institutional capacity built to incorporate internally displaced persons and refugee concerns into local/regional and national planning and programme implementation | ***Output 1.2.3***<br>**Indicator:** Awareness-raising for Government and NGOs<br>**Baseline:** Training for NGOs with a commitment and interest in assisting the process of internally displaced persons return and integration, and dissemination of 5,000 copies of Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement<br>**Target:** Need- based support to the Government of Turkey in awareness-raising, policy support and advice | | |
| | | ***Output 1.2.4:*** Private enterprises engagement and adherence to the Global Compact and corporate social responsibility facilitated and strengthened | ***Output 1.2.4***<br>**Indicator**: Re-launch Global Compact at nationwide level<br>**Baseline**: 60 companies<br>**Target:** Re-launch May 2005 Istanbul Forum, hold National Global Compact Tour in select cities across Turkey; engaged media, private sector organizations and government at national and municipal levels, working relationships with key stakeholders (such as TUSIAD), increased number of companies signed on to the Global Compact and actively participating | | |
| Energy and environment for sustainable development | ***Outcome 1.3:*** Strengthened management and protection of ecosystems for environmental sustainability | ***Output 1.3.1:*** Strengthened capacity of the National Sustainable Development Committee (NSDC) to follow-up World Summit on Sustainable Development and to support achieving the MDGs related to environment | ***Output 1.3.1.***<br>**Indicator:** Number of meetings seminars the NSDC realized, number/type of decision the NSDC completed and implemented; policy papers transformed into policy issuance position papers;<br>**Baseline**:<br>**Target:** To be determined | ***Local/National Partners:***<br>Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Transport, State Planning Organization, Turkey's Science and Technology Institute (TUBITAK), Regional Environment Centre, Underwater Research Association, Universities including Middle Eastern Technical University, State Meteorology Institute<br><br>*International partners:*<br>Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan, international private sector, EUROSOLAR, World Bank, European Commission, World Wildlife Federation | **Regular resources:**<br>685<br><br>**Other resources:**<br>17 000<br><br>Of which:<br>Gov't c/s:<br>1 000<br>GEF:<br>7 000<br>TPCS:<br>6 000<br>Private sector:<br>2 500<br>TTF:<br>500 |
| | | ***Output 1.3.2:*** Increased government and NGO capacities for sustainable management of agriculture, fisheries, forests, and energy for a pro-poor approach to conservation | ***Output 1.3.2.***<br>**Indicator:** Number of stakeholder meetings completed; development of environment and natural resource manual; rate of participation in capacity-building activities; number and diversity level of stakeholders participation in the capacity-building exercise;<br>**Baseline:**<br>**Target:** To be determined | | |
| | | ***Output 1.3.3:*** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change implementation supported by | ***Output 1.3.3.***<br>**Indicator:** Number of stakeholders Meeting realized;<br>**Baseline:** 5; **Target**: 13 | | |

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| | | strengthening national and local capacities to formulate and implement strategies to address climate-related risks | ***Output 1.3.3.*** **Indicator**: National Communication Coordination Group (NCCG) established; **Baseline**: 8; **Target:** 8<br><br>***Output 1.3.3.*** **Indicatorr**: Number of National Communication issues resolved/addressed favourably with consensus; **Baseline**: 4; **Target:** 12<br><br>***Output 1.3.3*** **Indicator**: Development plans at national/local levels with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change development focus; **Baseline**: 6; **Target**: 15 | | |
| | | ***CP Output 1.3.5:*** Increased productivity and competitiveness through improved energy efficiency and conservation | ***Output 1.3.5.*** **Indicator**: Level of energy utilized in different sectors; assessment of clean development technology implemented in production; level of renewable energy applied to fulfil the energy demand of the nation; level of greenhouse gas emission; cost of implementing cleaner technology and its effect on the overall GDP | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2010, social and economic policies for poverty and disparity reduction implemented effectively and quality basic services reaching vulnerable groups ensured.** | | | | | |
| Achieving MDGs and reducing human poverty | ***Outcome 2.1:*** Pro-poor policies developed through partnership with civil society and private sector for social and economic development at all levels of society to achieve the MDG targets for all | ***Output 2.1.1***: All MDG targets systematically monitored and achieved<br><br>***Output 2.1.2:*** Pro-poor sectoral development policies including social assistance through dialogue<br><br>***Output 2.1.3:*** Disaggregated demographic data and information available and considered in social and economic policy formulation and implementation<br><br>***Output 2.1.4:*** Private sector competitiveness strengthened through alignment with the Global Compact and improved product standards | ***Output 2.1.1*** **Indicator**: Policy support for MDG report; **Baseline**: 0; **Target**: 2 consultative national policy documents<br><br>***Output 2.1.2*** **Indicator**: Policy support to government poverty reduction strategies including Joint Inclusion Memorandum and Government-World Bank Joint Poverty Assessment and Policy Recommendations; **Baseline**: 0; **Target**: 2 consultative national policy documents<br><br>***Output 2.1.3*** **Indicator**: A Global Compact manual issued and disseminated to guide associations wishing to implement the Global Compact principles; **Baseline**: no action plan exists; **Target**: Create practical guidelines<br><br>***Output 2.1.4*** **Indicator**: Working models adapted for businesses on how to integrate the principles of the Global Compact once they have enlisted; **Baseline:** no models exist; **Target:** Find external working models and adapt to the Turkish context; look for local | ***Local/national partners:*** State Planning Organization; Local Chambers of Commerce; Social Solidarity Foundations/SRMP project implementers; Service Unions and Regional Development Agencies (once they are established); academic institutions and national community of practice on poverty (to be established 2005); Corporate Governance Association of Turkey; domestic private sector, women's entrepreneurship centres; Local Agenda 21/Youth and Women platforms; State Institute of Statistics;<br><br>***International partners:*** United Nations Country Team Working Group on MDGs, World Bank, European Commission, Regional Governors, United Nations Global Compact Office New York, bi-lateral donors, international private sector, United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Country Theme Thematic Group on Rural Development | **Regular resources:** 685<br>**Other resources:** 17 500<br>Of which<br>Gov't c/s: 350 (additional to be determined)<br>TPCS: 14 400<br>Private sector: 2 500<br>TTF: 250 |

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| | models; create database of success stories and best practices to be disseminated to interested parties and wider audience |
| ***Output 2.1.5:*** Incentives and other investment policies, including policies for foreign direct investment, rationalized for ensuring maximum impact on regional disparity reduction and employment creation | ***Output 2.1.5***<br>**Indicator**: Policy support to revised Government Incentive Policy; **Baseline**: 0<br>**Target**: 1 consultative incentive policy review and recommendation |
| ***Output 2.1.6***: Increased integration of SMEs in national and global value chains through entrepreneurship and business development services, clustering, use of appropriate technologies and vocational training | ***Output 2.1.6***<br>**Indicator**: Financial support provided to local projects/initiatives of SMEs and/or civil society organizations with a view to generating employment, alternative income, to introduce innovative methods, etc., in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia region; **Baseline**: 0; **Target**: 35<br><br>**Indicator:** The number of SMEs diagnosed in south-eastern Anatolia and the rate of SMEs that are channelled to proper supports,<br>**Baseline** as of 2005: 167 (57%), **Target**: 200 (60%)<br><br>**Indicator:** The number of sector analysis reports generated and distributed in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia region;<br>**Target:** 20;<br>**Baseline:** 10<br><br>**Indicator:** Establishing close working relations and partnerships with relevant development projects in eastern/southeastern Anatolia region<br>**Target:** 20<br>**Baseline as of 2005**: 11<br><br>**Indicator:** The number of sector analysis reports generated and distributed in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia Region<br>**Target**: 20<br>**Baseline:** 10 |
| ***Output 2.1.7:*** Local level poverty initiatives implemented including micro-finance with civil and private sector partnership for social and empowerment of the poor including women and youth. | ***Output 2.1.7***<br>**Indicator:** Establishing close working relations and partnerships with relevant development projects in Eastern/Southeastern Anatolia Region<br>**Baseline** as of 2005: 11<br>**Target**: 20 |
| ***Output 2.1.8***: Rural development and productivity models, including organic farming techniques and agro-industrial innovations piloted in less | ***Output 2.1.8***<br>**Indicator:** Local initiatives on organic agriculture and environmentally sound alternative income generating activities developed in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia |

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| | | developed regions. | **Baseline**: 1<br>**Target:** 5 | | |
| | ***Outcome 2.3***: Pro-active strategies to increase demand and strengthen delivery of quality basic health services reaching vulnerable groups implemented | ***Output 2.3.5*** Better access for all to information and services for prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS. | ***Output 2.3.5***<br>**Indicator:** The number of people on which Knowledge attitude behavior studies on HIV/AIDS are conducted<br>**Baseline:** 0<br>**Target:** 100<br><br>**Indicator:** Number of people informed trained on HIV/AIDS and STIs at the national level<br>**Baseline**: 0<br>**Target:** 300 | ***Local/National Partners:***<br>Youth Centers in Southeastern Anatolia; District Youth Centers in Eastern Anatolia; GAP RDA;<br>***International Partners:***<br>UNCT Working Group on HIV/AIDS; Gov't of Switzerland | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2010 a more protective environment established for women, children including adolescents and youth to claim and fully enjoy their rights** | | | | | |
| Fostering democratic governance | ***Outcome 3.1:*** Political and budgetary commitment increased for enabling laws, policies, plans to be adopted and effectively implemented for women, children and youth | ***Output 3.1.1:*** Improved reporting, complaints and enforcement systems for women's and children's rights | ***Output 3.1.1:***<br>**Indicator**: Increased political commitment to address and protect the rights of women;<br><br>**Indicator**: Improved delivery of services for the protection of women's rights and reduction of vulnerability;<br>**Baselines** and **Targets**: To be developed with United Nations Country Team Gender Theme Group | ***Local national partners:***<br>Governors and local authorities, State Planning Organization, women's NGOs<br>***International partners:***<br>United Nations Country Team Gender Theme Group, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women | See above total for "Fostering democratic governance" |
| | | ***Output 3.1.2:*** Advocate for and support development of action plans and policies for youth and against gender-based violence, in accordance with international instruments | ***Output 3.1.2:***<br>**Indicator:** The empowerment of women, through increased awareness and improved knowledge of rights issues, including gender-based violence, socio-economic rights, political participation and representation;<br>**Baselines** and **Targets**: To be developed United Nations Country Team Gender Theme Group | | |
| | ***Outcome 3.2:***<br>Prevention mechanisms established and awareness raised to reduce harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation | ***Output 3.2.2***: Adolescents and youth, including those out of school, those living outside parental care and or with special needs, know-how to protect themselves from harmful practices, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation | ***Output 3.2.2:***<br>**Indicator:** Number of members in Youth Centres in eastern and southeastern Anatolia;<br>**Baseline**: (2005): 617;<br>**Target**: 1200<br>**Indicator:** Number of children working on the street with access to services of Child Protection Centres in Sanliurfa, Gaziantep and Batman (southeastern Anatolia) | ***Local national partners:*** Governors and District Governors<br>Municipalities; General Director of Social Services and Child Protection<br>***International partners:***<br>LA21 networks | |
| | | ***Output 3.2.3:*** Awareness of policy and decision makers and the media increased concerning gender issues, especially violence | | | |